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January 11th and 12th, 1919,
at 6 and 9.15 p.m.

Haddon Chamber's Masterpiece

THE IDLER.

A Brilliant Little Comedy

LUCIEN, LUCETTE!

BRITISH GAZETTE NO. 484.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI BAN PO."]

January 9th.

REUNIONSHIP OF CANTON.
We are informed that since the return of the two victorious leaders, Ma Chai and Shun Hung-ying, the Tachun, Mok Wing-tung, has requested General Luk Wing-tung, to appoint either one of them Tachun of Canton, as he is ill and cannot bear such an important burden. Luk has declined, and has sent a delegate to Canton to ask Mok to remain in office.

SPORT IN THE FAR EAST.

The principals of the Canton schools, in view of the approach of the 4th Far Eastern sports meeting to be held in Canton this year, met yesterday to discuss the preparations. It was decided that a sports meeting for Canton students only, should be held prior to the 4th sports meeting of the Far East by way of preparation. Other important questions regarding the provision of funds for the sports meeting were discussed as there will be numerous competitors from Japan, Shanghai and Manila.

BANDITS' THREATS.

It is reported that bandits in the Yan ping district have sent a letter to the local Magistrate threatening to attack the Magistrate unless they receive the sum of \$6,000. Lottery and gambling syndicates have also received similar threats. The local authorities and the people are very much alarmed, as the bandits are active and the troops in the district are not strong enough to meet the bandits.

CANTON, January 10th.

PEACE PROPOSALS.
A message from Peking states that the English and American papers have been publishing suggestions for reconciling the different factions in China. It is proposed that a Vice-President, who must not be a militarist should be elected by the old Parliament within one month; that the President, who has been elected by the New Parliament, should be recognised by the old Parliament, and the Vice-President, who will be elected by the old Parliament, should be recognised by the new Parliament. Then both old and new Parliaments should be dissolved. The Tachunships and other Commander-ships should be cancelled and the troops should henceforth be controlled by the Central Government. The Central Government should make public all conditions attaching to secret loans obtained during the European war and cancel the loans (if any) which are under consideration. The peace conference between the North and South, should be held in Shanghai.

PEACE IN FUKIEN.
A message from Swatow states that a telephone-service has been specially installed between Cheong Chow and Amoy, for Commander Chan Kwang-ming, and the Amoy Commandant to negotiate peace terms, because they refused to meet each other. Chan has reported that an agreement has been reached and he has decided to order the troops to retire 50 miles from the front line.

TRADING WITH GERMANY.

MR. KIPLING AND ITS "LUXURY."

Acknowledging the resolution of the Dorking Chamber of Commerce, favouring a German trade boycott for a period of twenty-five years after the war, Mr. Rudyard Kipling writes to Mr. F. T. Corbett, the proposer:
"The resolution seems to me to be no more than a reasonable measure of self-protection, but its value lies in the pledge to boycott persons who are inclined to keep up German trade relations. If such people are made to feel that, not only their profit, but their standing with the community, is endangered by dealing in contraband, a little will have been accomplished towards cleaning this country. We know by experience that certain diseases are caused by certain organisms, and the only way to get rid of the disease is to sterilise absolutely every spot where the organisms can breed, and to segregate the people whose systems have been infected by them. And the world knows now that wherever the German is allowed access to mankind human life is imperilled. Experience proves that trade is the main source of infection, and simple arithmetic shows that no advantage from German trade makes up for its dangers. Taking our war expenditure up to date as £7,000,000,000 for Great Britain alone, it will be seen we have already paid a luxury-tax of £70,000,000 per annum in every year between Waterloo and 1914 for the pleasure of trading with Germany. The Germans themselves confess that their trade with the British Empire has supplied them with the means to wage war against us. Obviously then our first duty is to put an end to the trade, and I welcome your resolution as a step on the road. When public opinion is allowed to express itself again, I think it will be found overwhelmingly against the renewal of any intercourse with the Germans, but for the present we must be content with small beginnings."

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR B. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

STRENGTH.

The Commandant records, with deep regret, the death of No. 525 Pte. J. S. Dobie, "D" Co., on 6th Jan. 1919.

APPOINTMENTS.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to make the following appointments in the Hongkong Defence Corps, with effect from the 3rd January, 1919:
Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D., to be Major.
Lieut. H. W. B. Kennett to be Captain.
Sec. Lieuts. W. Brown, D. Templeton, F. H. Thomas, R. Sutherland, W. J. Hill, G. E. Marley and F. C. Hall to be Lieutenants.
These promotions are made subject to the passing of the prescribed examinations.

LEAVE.

Pte. A. W. Smith, "B" Co., is granted 2 months' leave, on business, from 6th Jan. 1919.
Pte. E. R. Thomas, "A" Co., is granted 6 months' leave, on business, to date from day of departure.

TRANSFERS.

No. 487 Lee-Corpl. S. Lack is transferred from "B" Co. to the Engineer Co., dated 9th Jan. 1919.
No. 810 Pte. H. R. Harding is transferred from "A" Co. to the Engineer Co., dated 9th Jan. 1919.

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

Reference Corps Order No. 1 dated 3rd Jan. 1919, at the following names:
Lieut. A. E. Wright.
Lieut. E. Evan Jones.

The next promotion examination will be held in March. Dates of further lectures will be published shortly.

AMMUNITION.

All purchasers of ammunition are reminded that charges and empty cases should be returned to Headquarters Store.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY MAJOR J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

PARADES AT BELCHER'S BATTERY.
Monday, 13th Jan.:
5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. Full drill.
Tuesday, 14th Jan.:
7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. New Layers' Class only.
Friday, 17th Jan.:
7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Full drill.
5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. New Layers' Class only.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN W. RUSSELL.

PARADES.
All N.C.O.s and men who were attached to the Engineer Co. (except those who have completed their Annual Course or T.E.T.) and Casuals (those who have not yet completed their T.E.T.) will parade on Tuesday, 14th, and Thursday, 16th, January, at Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. for T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches and dummies.

Officer in Charge, Captain Kennett.
The following N.C.O.s will attend: Sergt. Edmonds, Sergt. Leach and Corpl. Lyon.

DINNER.

All ranks are reminded of the Company Dinner to be held on Saturday, 11th January, at the Hongkong Hotel at 8 p.m.

DRESS.

Address uniform, drill or serge.

PAY.

All N.C.O.s and men who have not drawn their pay for November and December will do so on Monday, 13th instant between 11 a.m. and noon.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

PARADES.
All N.C.O.s and men who were attached to the Engineer Co. (except those who have completed their Annual Course or T.E.T.) and Casuals (those who have not yet completed their T.E.T.) will parade on Tuesday, 14th, and Thursday, 16th, Jan., at Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. for T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches and dummies.

Officer in Charge, Captain Kennett.
The following N.C.O.s will attend: Sergt. Edmonds, Sergt. Leach and Corpl. Lyon.

FIELD DAYS.

References Infantry Battalion Order No. 1 dated 18th Nov., 1918, Field Days will be held on 28th January, 9th and 16th February. Further details will be notified later.

ANNUAL MUSKETRY COURSE.

Monday, 12th Jan.:
4.15 p.m. Part 1, Practices 1 and 2, at King's Park Range for all N.C.O.s and men who have completed their T.E.T. (or are exempted from passing them) and have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches. Platoon, etc. Commanders will see that every man who has to fire attends. Officer in Charge, Lieut. Ross. Two N.C.O.s from No. 4 Platoon (to be detailed by Platoon Commander) will attend to assist.

Wednesday, 16th Jan.:
4.15 p.m. Part 1, Practices 3 and 4, at King's Park Range for all N.C.O.s and men as above.

Officer in Charge, Lieut. Branch. Two N.C.O.s from No. 7 Platoon (to be detailed by Platoon Commander) will attend to assist.

Friday, 17th Jan.:
4.15 p.m. Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12, at King's Park Range for N.C.O.s and men as above in Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Platoon.

Officer in Charge, Lieut. Evan Jones. Two N.C.O.s from No. 3 Platoon (to be detailed by Platoon Commander) will attend to assist.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CHINA AND THE ALLIES.

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Lord R. Cecil, replying to Mr. Gershow Stewart in the House of Commons on November 6th, said: On China's declaration of war against the Central Powers, the Chinese Government took immediate steps to intern the German and Austro-Hungarian Legation Guards in Peking, and a few months ago informed the Allied Powers that they had decided to intern a certain number of the enemy civilian residents, suspected of political intrigues and other dangerous activities. I regret to say, however, that beyond preparing a suitable place for the reception of these persons, the Chinese Government have not yet proceeded with their actual internment. Similarly, although the Chinese Government have drawn up regulations against enemy trading, and for the sequestration of enemy property and businesses, these measures have so far, not been rigorously enforced. The Allied representatives at Peking have recently taken steps to press upon the attention of the Chinese Government this unsatisfactory state of things. They have been assured by the Minister for Foreign Affairs that the President has issued a mandate giving instructions that China shall fulfil her duties to her Allies. Mr. Stewart asked whether due regard would be taken of the little assistance which the Chinese Government had given us, especially in view of the great help which we gave them by holding up the indemnity and in other ways. Lord R. Cecil: Undoubtedly we shall not forget the events of the present war wherever they have occurred.

COTTON AND YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polished & Kotwall, in their report, dated January 10th, state: Our last report was dated 11th December, by st. Dunera. As anticipated therein, our yarn market has seen much improvement during this interval owing mainly to the recovery of Bombay market, where prices have again advanced considerably.

Encouraged by this news, some dealers commenced buying at improving rates, which led was followed subsequently by others, with the result that a substantial business in more than 8,000 bales has been put through at an advance of \$15 to \$20 per bale.

Holders, in view of this abrupt change in the market, are in the meanwhile holding their stock for higher rates, and a better feeling prevails in our market with a shade firmer tendency. As we go to press a Bombay telegram tells of a general strike of millhands there.

Total sales during this interval amount to 8,000 bales.

Bargains in Chinese hands about 9,500 bales.

Arrivals during the interval are 8,000 bales for Shanghai.

Shanghai reports show a marked improvement in the rates owing to identical causes, but business is restricted owing to there being greater demand for local yarn.

Japanese yarn. News of a substantial rise at Japan has much influenced our market, and business in this yarn has been done at an increase of \$25 per bale.

Quotations are as follows: Nagasaki, No. 20s at \$203; 3 Horses, No. 16s at \$247; 3 Horses, No. 20s at \$220; 800 bales of Yellow Jess, No. 20s at \$225 to \$235; Seton, No. 16s at \$215; Seton, No. 20s at \$235; Blue Fish, No. 20s at \$203.

Raw Cotton. Bengal—there is no stock, and nominal quotations are \$47 to \$63 per picul. Chinese: small transactions have passed at \$56 to \$67 per picul.

PARADES "B" COMPANY.

Sunday, 12th Jan.:
7.30 a.m. No. 7 Platoon (N.C.O.s and men who wish to fire at Quarry Bay) at Tai Kok Tsui Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2.

Monday, 13th Jan.:
5.10 p.m. At Kowloon Docks Nos. 1 and 2 Guns, men as detailed. Part 1, Table C.

Tuesday, 14th Jan.:
5.10 p.m. At Kennedy Road Range Nos. 3 and 4 guns, men as detailed. Part 1, Table C.

Thursday, 15th Jan.:
5.10 p.m. At Kennedy Road as above.

Friday, 17th Jan.:
5.10 p.m. At Kowloon Docks, Nos. 1 and 2 Guns as above.

MOUNTED SECTION.

Thursday, 10th Jan.:
6.15 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Inspection of saddlery, etc. All articles of saddlery and equipment must be brought to this parade. Dress, drill order.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

Tuesday, 14th Jan.:
5.15 p.m. At Headquarters. Dress, clean fatigue. Flags to be carried.

Tuesday, 14th Jan.:
5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections at Headquarters. Musketry instruction. Dress, drill order with pouches and dummies.

Friday, 17th Jan.:
5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections as above.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.D.C.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1919.

NOTICE.

MEMBERS' MEET.
The quarterly meeting of the members of the Sergeant's Mess will be held at Headquarters at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesday, 14th January. All members not on duty to attend.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION AND SENIOR LOCAL EXAMINATION RESULTS.

MATRICULATION.

Pass List.

1. Chou Man-hap, Queen's College.
2. Li Kai-wang.
3. Richard Conrad Gegg, Victoria British School.
4. Wu Min, Queen's College.
5. Wong Lok-ka, Haigh College, Fatsan.
6. Edward Ho Tung.
7. Yew Hing-ping, St. Stephen's College.
8. Lo Ying-tuen.
9. Lam Shiu-kwong.
10. Kuo Ping-ho.
11. Jose Francisco Remedios, St. Francis Xavier College, Shanghai.
12. Wong Yoh-yong, Normal School, Shanghai.
13. Lee Yon-shi, Griffith John College, Hankow.
14. Liu Chang-ping, Griffith John College, Hankow.
15. Yang Fung-chai, Griffith John College, Hankow.
16. Yuen Yih-ching, Griffith John College, Hankow.
17. Zee Fook-yung, Ellis Kadoorie Public School, Shanghai.
18. Zung Fung, Public School for Chinese, Shanghai.

*Qualified to enter the Faculty of Medicine.

Candidates who have previously passed the Matriculation Examination and have now qualified for the Faculty of Medicine.

29. Shim Kwai-shang.

30. Ong Hock-lim.

31. Ho Ching-wing.

Candidates who were referred in English at the last examination and have now passed.

32. Ichiji Kuribayashi.

33. Hidetoshi Tanimura.

34. Yu Kuei-shan.

35. Shih Chih-jen.

36. Li Fung-ching.

37. Shen Y.

38. Dong Tse-shuan.

39. Tan Chin-chau.

Candidates referred in English.

40. Yin Chung-yu.

41. Cheung Chung-ho.

42. Woo Tack-shun.

43. Wu Tui-zin.

44. Pao Tse-chung.

45. Wang Chui-tai, Griffith John College, Hankow.

Candidate who has now passed in Chinese.

46. Chou Man-chau.

Candidates who may matriculate in the Faculties of Arts or Engineering but will be required to pass subsequently in Chinese.

47. Kwok Pook-heng, St. Stephen's College.

48. Ngan Chun-on, Diocesan Boys' School.

49. Kor Buleak, Diocesan Boys' School.

Candidates who have failed the Matriculation Examination but have been awarded Senior Local Certificates.

50. Frederico Antonio Xavier, Queen's College.

51. Sheikh Abdool Majid Sopher, St. Joseph's College.

52. Wei Man-pao, Griffith John College, Hankow.

SENIOR LOCAL—(BOYS).

Note. Candidates who have qualified for Matriculation are entered in the Matriculation List.

205 David Lyon, Victoria British School.

210 James Albert Cedric Graham, Kowloon British School.

214 Henry Spencer Hall, Queen's College.

216 Tain On-chun.

304 Lee Bih-zung, Ellis Kadoorie Public School, Shanghai.

SENIOR LOCAL—(GIRLS).

*251 Lolita Maria de Sousa, Diocesan Girls' School.

*253 Edwina Louisa Rogers, Diocesan Girls' School.

254 Alda D'Almeida Franco, French Convent.

258 Nellie Albertha Purden, Victoria British School.

259 Maria Kacker, Diocesan Girls' School.

260 Kathleen Kirkwood Murphy, Kowloon British School.

261 Irene Ho Tung, Diocesan Girls' School.

*262 Sylvie de Cotte, Italian Convent.

263 Eva Ho Tung, Diocesan Girls' School.

264 Edith May Fincher, Diocesan Girls' School.

265 Evelyn Stokes Woolley, Victoria British School.

266 Emma Maude Cornell, Diocesan Girls' School.

267 Esther Sisse Tao, Diocesan Girls' School.

* Distinction in Biblical Knowledge.

* Distinction in French.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

COMBINED PARADE.

All ranks will parade at Central Station at 8.30 p.m. on Wednesday, January 15th. Uniform, caps with covers, belts and caps. No swords or rifles will be carried. Inspectors will not wear belts.

PARADES OF UNITS.

The Company and Platoon parades ordered for the week commencing Monday, January 13th, are hereby cancelled.

SERVICE RIFLES.

The orders as to drawing of rifles from the Armory on January 13th and 14th are hereby cancelled.

F. C. JEWELL, Dep. Supt. Police (H).

January 11th, 1919.

ARRIVAL OF MAILS FROM EUROPE.

OVER 1,200 BAGS FOR HONGKONG.

It will interest our readers to learn that a record collection of mails arrived in the Colony yesterday. As a consequence the Mail Department of the General Post Office had a particularly busy time. Altogether four vessels brought in no fewer than 1,200 bags of mails, including 1,300 registered letters and numerous parcels. The letters and papers were almost all delivered yesterday; the parcels will be delivered by Monday, the additional time being required for writing out receipts, etc.

The *Katori Maru* and the *Nanking* brought letters from Europe via the United States; while the *Mishima Maru* and the *Aganemaru* came from Europe via Singapore with a large parcel mail dispatched from Hong Kong on November 20th.

The following are the dates of arrival of parcel mails dispatched from Hong Kong to the United Kingdom.

The mail dispatched by the *Tinsley Maru* on June 24th, via Bombay reached England on September 9th.

The *Tamba Maru* left this port on June 27th and arrived at Home via Bombay on September 9th.

The *Myrmidon* left here on July 20th and reached England on November 1st.

The *Tyndarus* left on August 31st and the mail was landed in England on November 13th.

DEATH OF MR. A. SETH. WELL KNOWN HONGKONG OFFICIAL.

The death, at Home, of Mr. Archibald Seth, the news of which was received in the Colony by cable yesterday, removes another link with the older generation of Hongkong residents. Mr. Seth commenced his career in the Colony so long ago as 1868, when he was appointed Hindustani interpreter at the Magistracy. After resigning from the Service for a few months, he rejoined it, and was soon promoted to First Class, in 1875. Six years later Mr. Seth became Clerk of Councils and Chief Clerk of the Colonial Secretary's Office. That position he held till 1898, when, after having been called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1893, he became Deputy Registrar and Appraiser of the Supreme Court. Time brought him further promotion, and in 1907 he held three posts: Acting Assistant Registrar, General, Acting Land Officer, and Acting Registrar of Companies. In 1908 the Government appointed him Registrar, and when two years later, the King conferred on him the Imperial Service Order, it was felt that Mr. Seth had thoroughly earned that decoration by his long and faithful service. Mr. Seth retired in 1909 and went Home in the following year.

His death occurred in London on December 30th. One of his sons, Mr. Harold Seth, is on his way Home to see him. The deceased also leaves Messrs. B. A. Seth and J. H. Seth (sons) and Mrs. Douglas Bain and Mrs. M. C. Owen (daughters).

CORRESPONDENCE. THE LEAGUE CRICKET CONTROVERSY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir, Practically, "giving the lie" to the statement that the R.G.A. withdrawal from first division football would ruin the league, "Permainan" in yesterday's issue of your paper, states that the R.G.A. are deluding themselves. Comparisons are odious, and the comparison he makes between the R.G.A. and R.E. is not only calculated to stir up bad feeling but is ridiculous, for while the R.G.A. have four teams playing football the R.E. have only one. Incidentally, the last time these teams met on the football field the R.E. won by five goals to one. None of the four R.G.A. football teams has any chance of winning anything, but they are playing football for the sake of the game, a state of affairs which "Permainan" seems quite unable to grasp, accusing the R.G.A. of being out to win both leagues. He contrasts the action of the Manchester in withdrawing from the league with that of the R.G.A. who remain in, ignoring the fact that this is the very reason that the R.G.A. have not withdrawn, as their withdrawal would only leave four teams in the league. The R.G.A. first division team in the Hongkong League has won one match out of three, in the U.S. League, also, one out of three. In the second division the 85th Company has won three out of seven; the 87th Co. two out of eight, and the 89th Co. one out of four matches. This is pot-hunting with a vengeance!

I suggest to the R.G.A. that they promise, in the event of winning the Cricket League, to hand the Shield back. They may then be allowed to make an attempt to win it without being insulted.—I am, sir, yours, etc.

Victoria Barracks, Hongkong.
10th January, 1919.

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

One of the most surprising things of the season has been the fine game put up by the Staff and Departments in the competition for the Shield. They have managed to meet a full team of the Royal Engineers on two occasions without being defeated, which is a very creditable performance for a second division team. The R.E. team is a weak one compared to teams of former years, but at the same time it is good enough to give any first division team a run for its money. The sappers had most of the game on Saturday, and should have scored several times in the first half, but on one occasion being particularly unfortunate. As it was, the Staff and Departments almost won, playing up very strongly as soon as extra time commenced, and scoring a goal. They seemed to think that their task was then accomplished, and slacked off a little, with the result that the Engineers, who are never beaten until the game is finished, managed to equalise a few minutes before "time."

The second replay takes place on Wednesday next. It is to be hoped that the rather heated argument at present going on in connection with Cricket will not have the effect of making the Artillerymen withdraw from the first division. If they drop out, only two Service teams will be left, and the United Services League Shield can only be held by a Service team, the contest would become rather tame. The Royal Engineers, too, have the greatest difficulty in keeping going, and it is possible that they might be obliged to follow the example of the R.G.A., in which case there then be only one first division match a week.

The reason for so much criticism in cricket circles seems hardly apparent. The University are in a very similar position to the R.G.A., and when they have a cricket and football match on the same day they postpone their football match whenever possible, and play during the week. The practice is a little inconvenient perhaps, but other footballers have not yet suggested that they should either play on Saturdays with half a team, or withdraw from the league.

Another great game should be witnessed to-day between the Club and the South China Athletic. These teams met last week, when, although the Club had most of the game, they were unable to annex the points, partly on account of poor shooting, and partly because of the magnificent defence put up by the Athletic backs. Another goalless draw or a narrow win for the Club is a very probable result.

The R.G.A. and Navy match was postponed last week on account of some of the sailors being ill. The teams are due to meet again this week in the Hongkong League and the most optimistic of the gunner supporters will hardly expect their side to win, especially as on the last occasion that the teams met the Navy won by five goals to one.

There are two games taking place in the second division that will probably result in wins for the South China Athletic Reserves and the Royal Navy Reserves, but St. Joseph's College, at the top of the junior league table, are safe for at least another week.

TO DAY'S MATCHES.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

South China Athletic v. Hongkong F.C.

Club ground. Kick-off, 4 p.m.

R.G.A. v. Royal Navy—Navy ground.

Kick-off, 4 p.m.

DIVISION II.

University v. South China Athletic—Navy ground. Kick-off, 2.30 p.m.

Royal Navy Res. v. 89th Co. R.G.A.—Military ground. Kick-off, 2.30 p.m.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB v. NAVY.

The following will represent the Club on their ground to-day at 2.15 p.m.:

T. E. Pearce (captain), F. J. de Rome,

D. E. Donnelly, F. W. S. Evans, P.

Jacks, R. Kennedy, M. M. Maas, Capt.

Murray, F. Sutton, R. P. Thurstield and

C. C. Zevaryn.

MANCHESTERS v. UNIVERSITY.

The following will represent the

Manchesters in the above match on the

University ground to-day—2nd/Lieut.

Cavanaugh (captain), Capt. Bundie,

R.Q.M.S. Allen, C.Q.M.S. Smith, Sergt.

Bilson, Keenan and Hall, Cpl. Horrocks,

Lieut. Ellarby, Ptes. Walker and Strahan.

On the day the Armistice was signed a

small group of Chinese students in London

stood outside the War Office at noon

and chanted a Chinese song to the great

delight of the crowd around. One of them

explained that "it was a Chinese ballad

expressive of great joy."

THE LIQUIDATION OF A GERMAN FIRM.

BREACH OF COMPRADORE'S AGREEMENT.

AN INTERESTING CLAIM.

In the Supreme Court, on Thursday, before the Chief Justice (Sir Wm. Ross Davies, K.C.), the hearing was continued of the action in which Mr. John Owen Hughes, liquidator of the business and personal affairs of Albert Wilhelm Arthur Becker (a partner of the firm of Messrs. Sander, Weiler & Co.) and Messrs. Harry Wickling & Co. (the liquidators of the business of the firm of Messrs. Sander, Weiler & Co.), claimed from Chin Wah, compradore of the firm, \$65,000 for damages, losses and expenses incurred by breach of a compradore's agreement.

The Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., O.B.E., and the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Mr. H. J. Geddes) appeared for plaintiffs; and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., and Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinsons) appeared for the defendants.

Continuing his argument, on Thursday, Mr. Sharp said that when the case was adjourned the previous afternoon he had just concluded the consideration of a series of cases and other authorities upon the initial point that the German firm of Sander, Weiler & Co. were, from the outbreak of war, licensed to remain and carry on lawful trading. In support of his contention, he drew attention to the Attorney-General's statement on the position of German firms from the outbreak of war, which was exactly correct in fact and in consonance with the laws laid down in cases put before His Lordship. The firm was carrying on business under an implied licence, and it did not depend upon Mr. Becker's undertaking, which was merely a personal undertaking to be of good behaviour, and was the same as that which all other enemy aliens here had to give. The implied licence depended, not upon the undertaking of Mr. Becker, which was a personal matter, as being a German, he had to enter into an agreement with the Government. It was not on that they based their case, but on the argument which he had clearly defined in his opening. There was the established law on all those cases from England in regard to the position of an enemy subject who was allowed to remain and carry on his trade. The correspondence between Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston, on behalf of Messrs. Sander, Weiler, and the Government showed that the latter knew that the German firms were in the Colony, among them Sander, Weiler & Co.; and that Sander, Weiler & Co. had piece goods of British manufacture to a considerable value. These goods were ordered from British firms for Chinese. The other side had argued that the liquidations of enemy firms were not in the interests of the British. He replied that the whole foundation of the liquidation was based in the interests of the British, and fairly in justice to other people. It was quite clear that the liquidation scheme under the instructions of the Government was primarily in the interests of British banks, which were profoundly involved, and the trade of the Colony, which was also profoundly involved. To suggest that the whole procedure of the Court should be changed because there was an ultimate surplus in the liquidation was simply grotesque. It was quite clear that the correspondence related to the carrying out of all past contracts. The defendant suggested, however, that the intention was to make only new contracts and ignore the contracts of the past. Mr. Sharp then read the letter of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston, passage by passage, concerning the application that was made for a licence by Sander, Weiler & Co. He said that the express licence was issued by the Government, although it knew the constitution of the German firm.

His Lordship: Was Sander, Weiler's name among the list?

Mr. Sharp: Yes, his name was in the schedule. Mr. Alabaster thinks that we relied on the express licence; it is not so. We relied upon the general law and upon the statement of the Attorney-General. The fact that the Government issued an express licence showed that they were aware of the constitution of the firm. Mr. Sharp added that, according to the Winding-up Ordinance, all monies collected in the course of liquidation had to be paid into a bank and should be at the disposal of the Government until the war terminated, after which the Government would decide what to do with the money.

His Lordship: If the goods were delivered in the Colony and put in charge of one of the banks, and then the consignee took possession of it and paid for it, would that not satisfy the compradore's liability?

Mr. Sharp said that the dealers had nothing to do with the bank. The only people who had any relations with the banks were the firms and the liquidators, and the order was that the banks should not part with the goods until paid for.

His Lordship: The banks are paid in respect of the goods held. Supposing that there was no war, Sander, Weiler & Co. could have taken delivery of the goods by paying for them?

Mr. Sharp: The requirements here are that the banks should be paid in full. No goods should be delivered by the banks except for cash.

His Lordship: Supposing cash deposits are paid into the bank. You will yet contend that the liability rests on the bank, although the goods have been paid for to the bank.

Mr. Sharp: Yes, the bank has been paid in full, but as between the liquidators and the dealers these goods have not been paid for.

His Lordship: I am not expressing an opinion; I am simply trying to find out the position.

Mr. Sharp did not think it right for him to refer to evidence which had not yet been adduced. Evidence was being taken by the Registrar, and when that evidence was put before his Lordship he would find the explanation. His Lordship was at liberty to assume that as between the liquidator and the bank, the bank had been paid, and that, as between the bank and the dealer, the dealer had not paid.

His Lordship: Is it to be contended that the compradore is liable?

Mr. Sharp: Yes. Continuing, Mr. Sharp stated that as Mr. Alabaster had submitted a hypothetical case drawing conclusions that it would mean this or that, he also would submit a hypothetical case. Supposing that a Chinese firm was heavily indebted at the outbreak of war. His Lordship knew the Government had given instructions not to press the Chinese as that would injure the market, and it was evolved in the argument of the other side that it was common to give credit to the Chinese. Suppose that the Chinese firm was not in a position to pay arrears, though it was highly desirable for the arrears to be paid *in toto* and they went to the creditor and said they were not in a position to pay, and the creditor replied that he would not allow them any credit. Supposing that the sum in question was \$10,000, and the creditor said this for any fresh credit the man would have to pay for new goods in full and also something in addition to reduce the outstanding debt. There was nothing in the documents to prevent that, and it would ease the situation, which might otherwise create a deadlock. Supposing that the compradore and the surety said they preferred that the payments should be credited to the old contracts. So far as he could see, the position was a sound one and would deal with an otherwise difficult position.

His Lordship: It is quite clear in that case that the compradore's position would be quite different from that defined in the agreement.

Mr. Sharp: The hypothesis I put to you was that supposing it was done at the request of the compradore and surety. It is too late to start a new point, as all the evidence had already been taken.

His Lordship: The compradore seems to be in a very much more serious position at the outbreak of war than before.

Mr. Sharp, continuing, submitted that the best arrangements had been made and that the banks in the letter and the intent would not release the goods except for cash. Mr. Sharp next referred to the case of *Rodrigues v. Spier*, and said that the cases cited against them were not licence cases.

His Lordship: Is this case on a general question of licence?

Mr. Sharp: No, this was one of the cases used against us, and I will show that the cases used against us were not licence cases, and I do not doubt that an alien enemy, unlicensed, cannot bring an action in our Court.

After further argument the case was adjourned till January 21st.

The next session of the Full Court of Appeal in Hongkong will be about January 22nd. Sir Haviland de Saussure is expected in the Colony on January 20th.

As the result of the Michaelmas examination of students of the Inns of Court, held by the Council of Legal Education, at the Sin-Kok Middle Temple, passed the final examination.

The death is announced of Mr. Cheong Kwang-hang, a Brigadier-General of the Chinese Army and second in command of the Chinese Military Mission in France. The deceased officer was a Knight Commander of the Bath.

Lieut.-General Sir William T. Shone, K.O.B., C.B., D.S.O., who has been appointed Colonel Commandant of the Royal Engineers, served in the China Expedition, 1900, as Chief Engineer, and for his services in that capacity was mentioned in despatches and awarded the medal.

The Emperor of Japan, in commemoration of the visit to the City of London, of Prince Fushimi, has made the Lord Mayor a Commander of the Order of the Rising Sun and the Sheriffs Officers of the same Order. The Order of the Sacred Treasure has been bestowed upon Mr. T. F. Rider, Chief Commoner, and Sir James Bell, the Town Clerk.

Lieut.-Colonel H. G. Pringle, Royal Artillery, who has been gazetted a General Staff Officer of the first grade, has much experience of fighting in China. He took part in the China Expedition, 1900, was present at the relief of Peking, and the actions of Poitsang and Yangtun (medal with clasp), and in the days preceding the present war he was General Staff Officer to the Force in North China, and shared in the siege and capture of the German stronghold at Tientsin by the Allied naval and military forces (mentioned several times in despatches, brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy, Order of the Rising Sun, D.S.O.).

LANE, CRAWFORD

AND COMPANY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

LINCOLN & BENNETT
FELT HATS

STOCKED IN ALL THE

LATEST STYLES

AND COLOURS

\$7.50 and \$8.50 each

VELOUR AND VICTORY PILE HATS

\$8.50 to \$15.00 each.

OAKMORE BOOTS

FOR MEN

The "OAKMORE" Brand stands in the Front Rank of Northampton Productions and Amply Outbears the Fame of the World's Boot Centre. Made on such common-sense lines they fit your feet perfectly at every point. They do not draw the feet or make them ache with continuous walking.

We Stock them in Black and Brown in all sizes.

\$13.50 to \$18.00 per pair.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT

January 11th and 12th,

AMERICAN GAZETTE NO. 19.

THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO

The one Film all are going to see.

THE HOUSE OF TERRIBLE SCANDAL.

Sunday, Matinee, 12th January.

SONS OF SATAN.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Murate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 22, DES VOGES ROAD, WEST, HONGKONG

Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE J46.

NOW SHOWING

"THETA"

PURE WOOL

UNSERINKABLE

UNDERWEAR

IN ALL WEIGHTS.

DRESSING AND BATH GOWNS.

also

SWEATERS, GOLF-HOSE, SOCKS, SHIRTS.

GLOVES, SPATS, ETC.

INSPECTION INVITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

THE MALABON SUGAR CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE and TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 15th day of February, 1919.

SMITH, BELL & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Manila, P.I., 3rd January, 1919. [186]

CLUB LUSITANO.

AVISO

São por este meio convidamos todos os membros da Comunidade Portuguesa de Hongkong para se reunirem no Salão "Luiz de Camões" Club Lusitano às 11 horas a.m. do Domingo, 12 do corrente, a fim de se lançar um voto de agradecimento a "Constituição Reform Association of Hongkong" e de aprovar a resolução pela qual foi concedida a honra de incluir um membro da dita comunidade na representação no Conselho Legislativo desta Colônia.

O Secretário,
A. R. S. ALVES.
Hongkong 10 de Janeiro de 1919. [188]

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

OPEN BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE ANNUAL OPEN BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP of the Colony held under the auspices of the Victoria Recreation Club.

Entries on JANUARY 22nd, and are to be accompanied by Entrance fee of \$2. The number of points to be played and other arrangements will be decided at a Meeting of the Competitors.

V.R.C.
Hon. Secretary. [187]

WAR DEPARTMENT.

WANTED.

A CLERK in R.E. Office. Must be good Typist and Accurate in Accounts. Apply by letter in own handwriting to Staff Officer, R.E., Victoria Barracks, giving age, nationality, particulars of experience and forwarding any testimonials received which will be returned.

[188]

WANTED.

COLONEL YOUNG wants a FURNISHED HOUSE, three bedrooms.

Address—
HONGKONG CLUB. [189]

NOTICE.

TENDERS which must be enclosed in Sealed Cover and Marked Tender will be received at the French Consulate up to Noon on JANUARY 20th, 1919, for the purchase of the French Gunboat "VIGILANTE".

Length ... 149 feet ... 3
Breadth ... 24 " ... 3
Draft ... 2 " ... 7
Compound Engines 387 H.P.
Thornycroft Boilers 142 lbs. Pressure
Two S.S. rams.
The Vessels may be inspected at H.M. Kowloon Yard D-put from where the successful Tenderer must take delivery. Vessels to be sold as they are with all stores (Armament Ammunition and Scientific Instruments excluded).

Portions of each vessel's stores are lying at Shanghai, Canton and at the Naval Dock Yard, Saigon. Expense of delivering such stores to be for account of the successful Tenderer. Separate offers should be made for each gunboat. Successful tenderer must pay purchase money to this Consulate before JANUARY 20th, immediately upon which delivery of the vessels will be granted.

This Consulate reserves to itself the right to accept or refuse any Tender.
Not accountable for errors in description
5% of the Price for all expenses incurred. [190]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

ORINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"AGAMEMNON"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 11th January.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th January will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 31st January, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 10th, 1919. [191]

INTIMATIONS

HEADQUARTERS OF THE COLONY

OF MACAO.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on January 21st, 1919, at 10 a.m., in the Headquarters of the Colony, a Delegate of the Administrative Committee of the Military Hospital being present, Tenders will be received by the Committee referred to in Article 40 of the "Regulamento de Fazenda" dated October 3rd, 1901, for the supply of the articles mentioned in the list below, for the use of the Military Hospital of the Colony.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED.

The Tenderers, or their legally authorized attorneys, must hand to the President of the Committee, not later than the day and hour above fixed, their Tenders, enclosed in sealed envelopes, written in Portuguese and according to the following form:

"I, _____, or the firm _____, established in this Colony, Rua _____, No. _____, offer to supply the following articles, at the prices herein mentioned, and binds himself to follow any instruction given to him by the Administrative Committee of the Hospital."

The Tenders shall not contain any correction or erasure not duly ratified.

Each Tender must be accompanied by 20 per cent. of the total price of the articles the tenderer proposes to supply, when the supply is made.

Plain furniture, without ornaments, will be preferred. Iron articles may be of white colour, enameled or painted with "Repolin". Persons not offering guarantee of honesty and competency may not be admitted to tender.

The Committee may not contract the supply of the articles, when the price asked is much higher than the market price.

LIST OF THE ARTICLES.

Iron Beds for 1st class	7
Iron Beds for 2nd class	8
Iron Beds for 3rd class	33
Iron Cribs	12
Bed side Tables for 1st class	7
Bed side Tables for 2nd class	8
Bed side Tables for 3rd class	33
Washstands with Marble Top and Looking Glass, 1st class	7
Washstands for 2nd class	8
Towel Racks with 4 Hooks, for Wall	4
Hook rack for Wall	44
Dresser and Chest of Drawers Combined, for 1st class	7
Dresser and Chest of Drawers Combined, for 2nd class	7
Round Tables, Marble Top, for 1st class	8
Round Tables, for 2nd class	8
Rectangular Iron Tables, Marble Top, 1st class	8
Rectangular Iron Tables, Marble Top, 2nd class	8
Long Chairs Upholstered in Disinfectable Oil Cloth, for 1st class	7
Rattan Longchairs, for 2nd class	8
Transparent Cabinets, with Glass in all faces, for general infirmary, 1st class	8
Room Chairs	48
Benches for Corridor	10
Wooden Screens	10
Iron Tables for serving meals, American system, Adaptable to Beds, for sick persons	5
Odorless Commodes, for sick persons	6
Stools, with Rattan Seats, for infirmary	20
Wooden Tray, Zinc Lined, for carrying meals	6
Bed Covers for 1st class	42
Turkish Towels	50
Bath Towels	24
Straw Mattresses for cribs	60
Bedclothes for cribs	20
Pillows for cribs	12
Flannel Trousers for 1st class sick persons	12
Cotton Trousers for 1st class sick persons	12
Flannel Trousers for 2nd class sick persons	12
Flannel Trousers for 3rd class sick persons	12
Cotton Shirts for 1st class sick persons	12
Cotton Shirts for 2nd class sick persons	12
Cotton Shirts for 3rd class sick persons	12
Cotton Trousers for 3rd class sick persons	12
Women's Cotton Gowns	24
Pillow cases (1st class)	12
Boiler cases (1st class)	12
Pillow cases (2nd class)	12
Boiler cases (2nd class)	12
Cotton Pillow cases for 3rd class	36
Children's shirts	50
Pillow cases for cribs	36
Blouses for nurses	12
Caps for nurses	12

Wooden platform, zinc lined, iron foot, painted with Ripolin, with 1m. 50, high at top 0m. 50, high at foot 0m. 38

Iron round table, 0m. 60 diameter

Electric Heaters, small size

Wall Clocks, good quality

Tables for dressing of wounds

Iron Steps

Filters

Wet Sets, porcelain

Water Bottle and Tumbler for bed side table

Enameled Spoons for bed side table

Enameled Spoons

Covered Chambers, enameled

Enameled Soup Dishes

Enameled Plates

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LIST OF THE ARTICLES.

tivity again. In those days the wages
 of the worker were so small that if he
 were sick for a short period, or out of
 work for any cause, he and his family
 were driven "over the edge," and dire
 poverty produced terrible and bitter dis-
 content because of the sense of injustice
 it created, as well as the actual misery.

Many students of the new science of
 sociology, such as Mr. ROWNTREE and the
 Hon. CHARLES BOOTH have confirmed
 the statements about the poverty in Great
 Britain, after the most careful investiga-
 tion, and we now have definite data to
 show us the cost of keeping a man and
 it depends above the poverty-line. It
 is scandalous that any sober and indus-
 tious workman should be perpetually
 confronted with the possibilities of disas-
 ter, and the only reason that such a
 condition of things was tolerated in the
 past was that the majority of people
 then knew little about the subject or
 sought such a condition inevitable.

These days of continually increas-
 ing publicity it is impossible to
 ignore the facts presented to us
 by recognised authorities. Moreover,
 the masses do not accept the idea that
 their lot is inevitable. The public con-
 science demands that a man who is able
 and willing to work should have the
 opportunity to do so, and, in return,
 receive all the necessities, and some of
 the luxuries, of life. Labour demands
 shorter hours, and some of the greatest
 of Industry, such as Lord

KERSHULME, go so far as to suggest that
 a 40-hours day is long enough for any
 man to work. We know now for a cer-
 tainty that it is a fallacy to suppose that
 a man's output is greater because he
 works regularly for ten hours instead of
 eight. In the Far East we can see that
 long hours of labour lead inevitably
 to shirking and languor, and no keen
 server of modern industrial conditions

CIVIL WAR IN BERLIN: SEVERAL HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE KILLED:

GENERAL VON EICHORN MASTER OF THE SITUATION.
M. TROTSKY ARRESTS M. LENIN.
PROBABLE DELAY TO PEACE CONFERENCE.

MINE-SWEEPERS ASK PERMISSION TO RETURN HOME.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
THE DEMOBILISATION
QUESTION.
TACTFUL DEALING WITH THE
MINE SWEEPERS.

LONDON, January 8th.
Correspondents from Rostock state that mine-sweepers attached to the Grand Fleet are asking to be allowed to return home. They declare that it is the Navy's job to sweep the oceans clear of mines.

The Admiralty is offering the men £2 extra weekly.

LATER.
Some of the crews refused to sail. They declare that their pay is insufficient in view of the risk, and the long time which they could earn by fishing.

It is officially stated that after the Armistice, the Admiralty asked the mine-sweepers to volunteer for further service, and offered an increase of the men's pay by £2 weekly. This is not equal to the earnings of the fishermen, but is the best that the Admiralty can do.

Most of the mine-sweeping boats agreed to these proposals.

The Admiralty has now informed the mine-sweepers that non-volunteers need not go to sea, and that they will be discharged as soon as active service ratings are trained for mine-sweeping.

CIVIL WAR IN BERLIN.

THE RUSSIAN MODEL.

PARIS, January 8th.
A telegram from Berlin states that at Düsseldorf, Muelheim, and Oberhausen the Spartacists seized power and proclaimed the sovereignty of the proletariat on the Russian model.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTION.
BERLIN, January 8th.
Telegraphing prior to the Spartacus coup d'état Reuter's correspondent describes the capital as being in the throes of the National Assembly election campaign, in which the Majority Socialists, whose leaders do not anticipate an absolute majority, are daily gaining ground.

The Central Party are silently very active. Many non-Socialists intend voting for the Majority Socialists, in the hope of ensuring the Party's energetic opposition to the extremist attempts to break up the National Assembly.

SEVERAL HUNDREDS KILLED.
LONDON, January 8th.
It is difficult to estimate the situation in Berlin, owing to the conflicting reports.

The latest messages state that the fighting yesterday was the most sanguinary up to the present, and several hundreds were killed.

Miniature battles occurred in the Wilhelmstrasse, where the Spartacists attacked the Foreign Office.

Apparently last night the Government regained control of the situation, at least temporarily.

One report states that General von Hindenburg has arrived in the capital.

Another says that General von Groener, General von Ludendorff's successor, has requested the Government to allow him to occupy Berlin saying that 40 reliable regiments would easily restore calm.

A STATE OF TRUCE DECLARED.
BERLIN, January 8th.
A telegram from Berlin, dated January 7th, states that Herr Ledebour and three others have been sent as Parliamentaries to discuss with the members of the Government measures necessary to avoid further bloodshed.

A state of truce resulted, the Spartacists apparently accepting the Government's conditions, namely, the disarmament of all persons except soldiers, the immediate evacuation of all buildings, and the submission of General von Eichhorn.

GIGANTIC DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE STREETS.
BERLIN, January 8th.
A later telegram from Berlin, dated January 7th, states that the Spartacists seized the arsenals at Spandau on January 6th.

Fighting continued in the streets of Berlin and gigantic demonstrations occurred in the Alexander Platz.

General von Eichhorn is momentarily master of the situation.

Herr Liebknecht harangued the crowds and urged all not to return to work. He declared that the Government must resign.

The Frankfurter Zeitung states that the Spartacists were eventually ejected from the Chancellor's Palace. The Spartacists occupied the Post Office on January 8th.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGHTING.
BERLIN, January 7th.
The Frankfurter Kurier reports that Central Berlin was the scene of heavy fighting. The Spartacists forced their way into the Chancellor's Palace, whence they fired on the Vorposten's buildings.

General von Eichhorn, with troops, has taken up a strong position in the Royal stables. The Spartacists have mounted machine guns before the residence of the new Police President.

The Majority Socialists have appealed to the soldiers and workers to rise en masse in defence of the new Republic.

Spartacist newspapers declare that the Spartacists are masters of the Reichs Bank and the Barracks.

A MACHIAVELLIAN POLICY.
LONDON, January 7th.
The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Rotterdam, telegraphing on January 6th, reveals the Machiavellian policy of numbers of the Soldiers' Councils in Germany, who have been secretly arranging demobilisation, so as to ensure a great majority of the remaining troops are imbued with the revolutionary spirit.

Consequently, the German forces still under arms is largely the Red Army. This policy has been specially successful in Brunswick, where the Spartacists hold the reins of power, and are playing a part of great influence at present in Berlin.

EARLIER CABLES.
HUNDREDS FLEEING FROM THE CITY.
LONDON, January 8th.
A telephone message from Berlin to Munich on January 7th stated that civil war had begun in Berlin. All the banks were barricaded, and the Spartacists had captured a great number of public buildings.

Thousands of armed Spartacists, also of pro-Government troops, were crowding the streets. Firing started at several points, and hundreds were fleeing from the city.

COPENHAGEN, January 8th.
A telegram from Frankfurt, says that a council of war was held in the Chancellor's Palace at Berlin on January 8th, the Soviet Executive participating.

The Government decided to use all its force to subdue the Spartacists. Herr Noske was appointed Commander-in-Chief. The Government troops were conveyed in motor-cars to the centre of Berlin, concentrating near the Chancellor's Palace.

The Government refused to negotiate with the Spartacists. Both sides occupy positions in the Wilhelmstrasse, only 100 yards apart, and seem prepared to fight.

LATEST CABLES. MISGUIDED RUSSIA. TROTSKY ARRESTS LENIN.

COPENHAGEN, January 8th.
A telegram from Moscow states that M. Trotsky has arrested M. Lenin, because the latter is becoming too moderate and desires a form of Coalition Government.

M. Trotsky is now absolute dictator and intends to continue the reign of terrorism.

POLAND. A SHORT-LIVED INSURRECTION.

LONDON, January 8th.
The Times' correspondent at Warsaw states that the success of the coup d'état was short-lived. The members of the Cabinet, who were kidnapped, have been discovered, freed.

The occurrence merely served to strengthen General Pilsudski's hands.

AERIAL PROGRESS. AIRSHIPS TO CIRCLE THE GLOBE.

LONDON, January 8th.
Sir Mark Sykes, in a speech, incidentally mentioned the interesting fact that a Zeppelin flew from Jambou, Bulgaria, to German East Africa, carrying 12 tons of ammunition to the relief of the Germans there. Upon arrival in Central Africa the Zeppelin was informed by wireless that the force had surrendered.

She, thereupon, returned home, reaching the Bulgarian base safely, having been in the air for four days without landing. He told this incident to emphasise that for commercial purposes the airship was well adapted for long distance journeys.

Indeed there was practically no limit to its range, provided it can be made large enough. There was no reason, he added, why they should not be built capable of completing the circle of the globe.

ESTHONIA'S TROUBLES.
AN APPEAL TO GREAT BRITAIN.
HELSINKI, January 8th.
Esthonia has requested Great Britain to despatch 20,000 rifles, six field batteries and ammunition, urging her inability to withstand the Bolshevik advance without these supplies.

THE "NORTHERN PACIFIC"
WOUNDED SOLDIERS SAFE.
NEW YORK, January 10th.
All the wounded soldiers, except 200 stretcher cases aboard the Northern Pacific, have been landed.

AMERICAN FREIGHT RATES
IMPORTANT REDUCTION
ANNOUNCED.
WASHINGTON, January 8th.
The Shipping Board has announced reductions of from 25 to 30 per cent. in freight rates from Atlantic ports to Asia, Japan, Australia and Africa, effective for January and February loadings.

FLOODS IN FRANCE.
LOW-LYING STREETS FLOODED.
PARIS, January 8th.
Owing to heavy rain the Seine has overflowed its banks. The cellars of the Foreign Ministry and the low-lying streets are flooded. Pumping is proceeding.

EARLIER CABLES.
SERIOUS SHORTAGE OF FUEL.
LONDON, January 8th.
A Havas message says:—
The Seine flood has stopped the arrival of coal and other goods in Paris, causing danger of a serious shortage of fuel.

M. Clemenceau gave instructions to double the traffic on the railways.

AMERICAN ENGINEERS IN FRANCE.
LONDON, January 8th.
A Havas message says:—
The American Engineers' Mission was received by the Chamber of Commerce at Marseilles. They visited the port works, the Marseilles-Rhône canal, and the provincial shipyard. They leave soon for Lyons.

THE COMING PEACE CONFERENCE. LIKELY DELAY IN FINAL SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, January 8th.
A Havas message says:—
At the Conference, the clauses of the preliminary peace treaty will present a task likely to occupy two months. The bulk of the Conference work will be done by small committees or individual conversations.

Already much ground has been cleared by the discussions in London, Paris, Rome and Tokyo.

The three main points to be covered by the preliminary peace treaty are the acceptance of the League of Nations in its broad outline, the amount of indemnity to be paid by Germany (and the manner of payment), and the making of a new map of the world, showing the fresh frontiers of the European nations and the future area of the German colonies.

After the inter-Allied treaty has been drafted, the enemy plenipotentiaries will be invited to come to Paris to a great plenary Congress at Versailles, which is hardly likely to be held before the end of 1919.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.
[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
"WOODROW WILSON" STREET.
PEKING, January 10th.
The Hon. P. S. Reisch, U.S.A. Minister to China, has delegated the First Secretary of the Legation, Mr. Spencer, to represent him at Tientsin on Saturday on the occasion of the ceremony of re-naming the "Wilhelmstrasse," formerly the German "Concession," "Woodrow Wilson Street."

THE DESTRUCTION OF OPIUM.
Public opium-burning at Shanghai, ordered by the President, is arousing great interest throughout the country in view of the report that 600 chests had been tampered with.

The President has now approved the principle of foreign supervision of the burning.

GOVERNMENT'S FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS.
The Government has applied for 2½ million taels from the Customs, of which 2½ millions will be used to meet the redemption of the Fourth Year Internal Loan; one million to enable the re-starting of the silk factories at Shanghai, which have stopped since the outbreak of war; \$1,800,000 to meet Diplomatic expenses; and the balance to tide the Government over the China New Year.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."] THE MINISTRY.
January 9th.
The New Senate has approved to-day of the appointment of Chia Nung-fan, the Premier, as acting Minister of the Interior; Kung Sam-cham, as Minister of Finance; Kan Wan-pang, as Minister of War; Lau Koon-hung, as Minister of the Navy; Shu Sam, as Minister of Civil Affairs; Luk Ching-chang, as Minister for Foreign Affairs; Tin Man-lich, as Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Chang Sheung, as Minister of Education; and Cho Yu-lin, as Minister of Communications.

DESTRUCTION OF OPIUM.
The President has ordered the opium to be burnt as from the 8th inst. in the presence of foreigners and local Chinese.

EUROPEAN PEACE CONFERENCE.
The Peking Government has appointed Luk Ching-chang chief of the envoys to the Peace Conference in Europe. The Ministers in Paris and London are the assistants to Luk, who was expected to reach Paris on the 8th inst.

THE QUESTION OF TSINGTAO.
PEKING, January 10th.
A message from the Japanese Legation states that the Japanese Government will demand an extension of the Chinese Military agreement for the return of Tsingtao to China.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS SMOKING CONCERT AT THEATRE ROYAL.

The Theatre Royal was filled last night when H.E. the Officer Administering the Government presented the prizes won at the recent Hongkong Defence Corps Rifle Meeting. Thanks to the kindness of Mr. Edgar Warwick, the evening was made the occasion of a very bright concert by the members of the new Revue Musical Comedy Company, assisted by one of the best known entertainers in the Colony in Sergeant Canavan of the Manchesters, and by Capt. George Ash, whose fame as a lasso-thrower has spread throughout the Far East. Chief interest was, of course, centred in the first appearance of the Warwick Comedy Company, and, judging from the reception which the individual members of the Company received, Mr. Edgar Warwick and his merry band will not have reason to regret that they have decided on a week's stay in the Colony.

Among those present were H.E. Major-General Ventris, Officers of the Defence Corps, Col. Passby, Lt.-Col. Crisp, Lt. Col. Chapman, Majors Cassel, Ardoino, Captains Lammert, Kennett, and Harston, the Captain Superintendent of Police, Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., and a number of Naval officers.

The concert opened with a selection by the 10th Infantry Band, after which the Misses Eileen Boyd, Shirley Cooke and Madge Grunth rendered a catchy number entitled "A Nice Soft Job." After the inevitable encore, which, by the way, followed every item in the long programme, Mr. George Graystone sang two songs in a very powerful baritone. Sgt. Canavan, provided one of the best items of the programme, a comic song entitled "More in sorrow than in anger." In the second part of the programme he gave an old favourite "On the Staff" and was uproariously applauded at each appearance. "The Bells of St. Mary's" was the most popular item given by the Varsity Fair Company.

During the interval refreshments were served.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.
Before the prize distribution took place Major Morgan asked H.E. the Officer Administering the Government to present and administer the prizes to the volunteers who had won the prizes.

His Excellency, addressing Captain Kennett, said:—I think that you joined the Hongkong Volunteers in 1890 as a gunner and that you became a Corporal in 1893, a Sergeant in 1897, and a Company Sergeant-Major in 1899. You obtained your commission rank in 1903, and I have had the pleasure of giving you a captain's commission since the New Year—a very long and honourable service. I hope you will live many years to wear this decoration, and to be of a great deal further use to the Corps of which you have so far been a distinguished member. (Applause).

H.E. then pinned the decoration on Capt. Kennett's tunic and the Captain received hearty congratulations.

Major Morgan called upon H.E. to distribute the prizes. Before doing so H.E. said:—

Your Excellency, Major Morgan, and members of the Hongkong Defence Corps, we are met here to-night at the kind invitation of Major Morgan, the Officer Administering the Hongkong Defence Corps, and on your behalf and my own I desire to express our great appreciation of the fine entertainment provided. The number of marksmen and first class shots is much larger than last year, and I should make special mention of two very fine scores, namely, those of Corporal Grimes 154 and Private Keith 153 out of a possible 170. I should think that it is doubtful whether better scores have been made in this course anywhere and I only regret that tangible recognition of such excellent shooting is not forthcoming this evening as the musketry season is not yet over and there is no saying that something even better may not be done yet.

In any case I am to have the honour of presenting the cup. The Rifle meeting was the first held by the Defence Corps and it is hoped to make it an annual fixture. It forms an interesting adjunct to the Annual Musketry Course and is designed to encourage rifle shooting throughout the Corps. The entries at this first meeting have been a little disappointing but that may have been due to the dates fixed. Competitions had been arranged especially for 1st, 2nd and 3rd class shots competing amongst themselves, but the entries were not numerous enough to allow of these being held. It is hoped that next year more mediocre shots will enter. The standard reached in the competition was very high and I would make special mention of Lance-Corpl. Goodman's shooting in the Commandant's competition, of the excellent score made by the winning team, No. 7 Platoon, and of Private Leslie's performance in the Blake Shield. The open revolver competition proved a great attraction, but the entries for the Corps competition were poor. Mention must also be made of the very sporting way in which the Engineer Company entered for the team competitions. Although they did not win a prize their shooting was excellent despite the fact that they have so little opportunity for practice, especially in rapid fire.

Speaking as a private in the Defence Corps—though my privacy is at present somewhat in abeyance—I should like to express the thanks of the Corps to the Committee, who worked so hard to make the meeting a success. Lance-Corpl. Wells deserves special mention. He did not spare himself and the smooth working of the meeting is greatly due to his cap-

able organisation. We have also to thank the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers and the Naval contingent for their services as Range Officers, Butt Officers, and Markers. But after I have done all that I want to pay my tribute, and I feel sure that all present here to-night will desire to do no also, to our Administrative Commandant, Major Morgan since his appointment to the command of the Corps has been the mainspring of all our energies. (Applause). He combines firmness with sympathy in a marked degree, and has that rare gift of knowing every man personally and all about him. There is no fear of slackness in the Corps while he is in charge, and I think we cannot do better to-night than accord him now a hearty tribute of our regard for him by acclamation. (Applause). This meeting to-night, following on the recent termination of hostilities, seems to me to bring us to a sort of turning point in our work. What is to happen in the future? Is all the training to be thrown away as soon as the law permits a man to resign? I hope not. Conscription was a device resorted to by European nations from dire necessity. It removed every able-bodied man from his ordinary avocations for a considerable period, but as it was the same for all the effect on the community was not greatly felt. Our nation, when the absolute necessity for conscription was clear, fell into line, but now that the necessity for it has happily passed, a system so foreign to all our ideas of liberty will probably come to an end. While that is so, however, I cannot help thinking that it would be a deplorable thing if our nation should in the future resume the old laissez faire attitude. Though the continued warnings of that grand old soldier, the late Lord Roberts, fell on deaf ears before the war I think his views on universal training would meet with general acceptance to-day. "A nation in arms," as the motto of the Journal which advocated his views had it, does not sound perhaps quite consistent with the downfall of Militarism, but if we substitute for that motto, "A nation in which every youth shall be trained and be capable of bearing arms" I think few will quarrel with the title. Before the war it was almost regarded as the peculiar fad of a few enthusiasts to be keen on acquiring military knowledge and training. Now we may thank God that it is considered a disgrace for any young man to be without such knowledge. The whole moral and physical well-being of our race is involved in such training, and I cannot believe that we shall ever allow ourselves to fall back into the old ways. Such being the case I think that in His Majesty's Overseas Possessions where it is not always easy to maintain a high standard of physical training such bodies as the Hongkong Defence Corps offer splendid opportunities for continuing the early training acquired in a motherland. Young men who come here in future will require no recruit's training; there will be none of those melancholy exhibitions to which we have been accustomed during the past few years of middle aged gentlemen being taught the rudimentary recruit's drill; and it will be possible to organise a moderate but efficient system of training suited to the climate and the conditions of modern professional and commercial life. In those circumstances I must express a profound hope that all of us, who are members of this fine Corps, will continue as such when compulsion has given place to voluntary sacrifice of a portion of leisure hours. No British community will tolerate loafers in future, and it is leading in my opinion to have no other method of spending one's time than that of seeking one's own pleasure. The man who sacrifices a portion of his leisure for the good of his country will be both an efficient soldier and take pride and pleasure in making himself efficient and will also play the game in field sports better for having done so. Competitions such as that just concluded, the annual musketry course, individual field firing and occasional field days in the winter months, will, to a great extent, take the place of warfare in the mind of the citizen because all will be efficient in such things. The whole outlook will be altered and I do appeal to every man present here to-night to make up his mind, as I have already done myself, that to the best of his ability he will strive to maintain his efficiency as a soldier when war measures shall have passed away, and he is again free to make his choice of continuing to serve his country in addition to consulting merely his pleasure and amusement. (Applause).

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government then presented the trophies to the respective winners, whose names appeared in our yesterday's issue.

When the prizes had been distributed, Major Morgan said that he had hoped to escape the occasion without making a speech, but this was not to be. H.E. had said some very nice things about him and he thanked His Excellency for what he had said. He (the speaker) had done his level best, first as inspecting Officer of the Volunteers and Reserve, and then as commandant of the Hongkong Defence Corps. He would continue to do his best, because he had the interests of the Corps at heart. He had one thing to say in support of what H.E. had said in regard to staying on in the Corps after the days of compulsion were over. He (the speaker) put it to all his hearers in all earnestness "For God's sake, stay in the Corps." The work must not be as strenuous as it had been on the past, but they wanted every man to stay here. This was necessary; it is this part of the world more than anywhere else. They wanted every man under 45 to stay on and keep efficient and so keep up the good name which the Hongkong Defence Corps had earned.

The rest of the concert further revealed the entertaining capabilities of the Varsity Fair Company, Mr. Leslie Holmes providing the star item, and the jolly gathering broke up about midnight after the singing of the National Anthem.

INDIGESTION.

It is not the quantity of food we eat, but what we digest and assimilate that counts. When the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition are diseased, and the food eaten is only imperfectly digested, there is loss of nutrition, and the body loses strength as a natural consequence. Not only does the system suffer from lack of nourishment, but the derangement of the organs must inevitably cause further complications. Indigestion is a most prevalent source of constipation, which in its turn causes a disordered liver, and finally you become burdened with Chronic Dyspepsia. Indigestion invariably arises from improperly prepared food, hasty eating, over-indulgence, fatigue, and exhaustion during the hot weather, breathing foul air, excessive brain work, and more frequently from care and worry which exhaust the nervous force and weaken the organs of digestion. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a safe, sure, and reliable remedy for all stomachic complaints. They aid in the digestion and assimilation of food, and in a mild and gentle manner regulate the system, restoring the weak and dyspeptic to health and strength. They give you clean blood, a healthy stomach, a lively liver, active kidneys, and blood that is rich and red.

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PRINCE YORIHITO'S VISIT
TO ENGLAND.
PRESENTATION OF A SWORD TO
KING GEORGE.

Admiral His Imperial Highness Prince Yorihito of Higashi Fushimi was received, on his arrival in London on October 28th with the full ceremonial honours due to a Special Envoy from the Emperor of Japan, who is himself the head of one of the Imperial princely houses in that country. The King went to Paddington Station to meet the sailor Prince from the Empire of Japan, and the arrangements there were of a character in full keeping with the importance of the occasion. Prince Yorihito was charged with the duty of presenting to the King, on behalf of the Emperor, the sword and badge of a Field-Marshal of the Imperial Japanese Army. At the time since the outbreak of war has the Great Western terminus presented such an animated and ornate appearance. The received platform was decorated with hundreds of flags, among which figured prominently the national standard of Japan. A guard of honour was supplied by the Scots Guards, accompanied by the band of this famous regiment, while a captain's escort of the Royal Horse Guards also attended.

The route from Paddington was by way of Praed-street and London-street to Hyde Park, thence past the Serpentine, out at Aspley-gate, and down Constitution-hill to the Palace. It was lined by spectators, and hearty cheers were given for the King and the Prince. At the Palace a guard of honour was mounted, and was inspected by the Prince. On passing into the Palace by the Grand Entrance his Imperial Highness was received by the Queen and Princess Mary.

The King, accompanied by the Queen and Princess Mary, and attended by the members of his suite, in the Throne Room at Buckingham Palace received, next day, from Prince Yorihito the Imperial Japanese Army, sent to him by the Emperor of Japan. There was a very distinguished company in the Throne Room. The various members of the Japanese party were presented to the King and Queen, and when the members of the Mission had taken their places Prince Yorihito advanced, and stood immediately facing the King. The Marquis Itoyo tendered to his Imperial Highness the autograph letter from the Emperor of Japan to the King, which the Prince in turn handed to his Majesty. Lieutenant-General Goro Shiba then handed the Field-Marshal's sword to the Prince, who presented it to the King. Vice-Admiral Oguri next handed the badge of an Imperial Japanese Field-Marshal to his Imperial Highness, and this also was presented by him to his Majesty. The Prince briefly addressed his Majesty on the Emperor's behalf.

The King's speech followed: "It was with sincere pleasure that I learned that the Emperor of Japan had entrusted this special mission to your Imperial Highness; for I have preserved the happiest recollection of your presence as my guest at the time of my Coronation. The honour conferred upon me by his Imperial Majesty in appointing me a Field-Marshal in his army is enhanced by the reception at your hands of the symbols of that office. I shall ever preserve this sword and badge, not only as the insignia of the highest rank in the Japanese army, but as tokens of the most valued friendship of his Imperial Majesty, whose gallant forces by sea and land are our faithful comrades-in-arms in the cause of right and freedom. May their joint efforts further cement the alliance and friendship between our two nations."

"I am glad of this opportunity to express on my own behalf and in the name of my people our deep appreciation of the gracious and warm-hearted reception accorded to me by the Prince Arthur of Connaught, by the Emperor and by all classes of the community in Japan during his recent and enjoyable visit to your charming country. Please assure the Emperor, our august Ally, of my most friendly sentiments and of my constant wish for the health and prosperity of his Imperial Majesty and the welfare of the Japanese people."

In addition to making his speech of thanks to the Japanese Prince, the King sent the following cablegram direct to his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan at Tokyo: "Having just received at the hands of Prince Yorihito of Higashi Fushimi your letter, as well as the sword and badge of a Field-Marshal in the Japanese Army, I hasten to assure you my Imperial Majesty's high esteem and the honour of occupying this distinguished position. This dignity conferred upon me testifies not only to our personal friendship but also to the comradeship-in-arms so happily existing between our two countries. It is an additional pleasure to me that this Mission should have been entrusted to so illustrious a Prince and to one whom we welcome here again as an old friend."

In the evening a dinner was given in the Prince's honour at Buckingham Palace, to which a large number of distinguished guests were invited. The Premier, Mr. Balfour, the First Sea Lord, and other representative personages would have been included, but the business in connection with the war situation detained them in Paris.

The dinner was in no sense a State banquet (which would be considered incongruous in war-time), but it was served in the State dining-room. Many of the diners, including the host and guest, wore Service Crosses. The famous gold plate from Windsor was brought to London for the occasion, and, in addition to this striking adornment, the apartment was tastefully decorated with a profusion of beautiful red roses.

On the 1st inst. Prince Yorihito, preceded from Buckingham Palace to the Guildhall for a reception by the Lord Mayor and the presentation of an address. The Prince had a crowded welcome in the streets, as well as from the City magnates assembled in his honour. The procession was composed of four State landaus, with attendants in Asiat liveries and a captain's escort of Household Cavalry without standard.

The Royal visitors were received at the entrance to the Guildhall by the Lord

Mayor and Sheriffs and the various Corporation officials. A procession was formed and moved to the Library, where a Common Council was held for the purpose of presenting the address. When the Lord Mayor took his seat on the dais he had on his right Prince Yorihito and on his left Prince Arthur of Connaught.

The Recorder read the address, in the course of which the following allusions were made:

"The Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which has now existed for upwards of sixteen years, has been tried and not found wanting both in peace and in war. It safeguards the interests of England and Japan, not only in the Far East, but throughout the world, and here eloquent testimony to the wisdom and foresight of the statesmen of both countries. The citizens of London watched with deep interest the steps which Japan at once took on the outbreak of war to protect not only their own but also British interests in the Far East by the brilliant feat of arms which resulted in the capture of the German outpost of Kiaochow, and the loyal assistance given to the Allies by the Japanese Imperial Navy in the Mediterranean and in the Indian and Pacific Oceans. The insurrectionary movement in Russia had called for prompt intervention in Siberia, and in the military operations there Japan was magnificently playing a great part."

In conclusion, the citizens of London, in doing honour to the representatives of your illustrious Sovereign, desire to express their fervent hope that the Empire of Japan, which has existed for so many ages, may enjoy in the future continued happiness and prosperity."

The Lord Mayor handed the address to Prince Yorihito, which was afterwards placed in the gold casket.

His Imperial Highness in reply said he was deeply touched by the warmth of his reception, and the document which he had received would ever be cherished by him, not only as a high honour to himself, but as a mark of courtesy towards his country. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance, he said, had been heard of, and contributed to the welfare of both countries, and promised to do so evermore. Having referred to the pleasure given in Japan by the recent visit of Prince Arthur of Connaught, Prince Yorihito said he was much gratified that the Japanese Navy and Army had been taking their share in the war, both on the water and in the field, in co-operation with the British Forces, and that this co-operation was appreciated. He expressed the ardent hope that the greatest prosperity would accompany the future of the City of London.

After the Guildhall ceremony Prince Yorihito accompanied the Lord Mayor to the Mansion House, where a numerous company was entertained at luncheon.

The Lord Mayor, in proposing the health of Prince Yorihito, said that London welcomed him as the honoured representative of the Sovereign of a powerful Ally in the Far East. No country had more fully appreciated than Japan had done the indestructible principles of truth, honour, freedom, and human liberty. Japan was our Ally in pre-war times, and when war broke out she, with a sacred conception of international obligations, took her place by our side, a place she had maintained ever since. The naval and military forces of Japan had played a gallant part in the war. As to Prince Yorihito personally, it might be said that he was rocked in the cradle of the British Navy, because in his early days he sought instruction and guidance at Greenwich. Step by step he had mounted the ladder of naval distinction, and at the famous battle of Tsushima he commanded his own ship. In him the Emperor of Japan found a very capable adviser in matters pertaining to the Navy. (Hear, hear.)

Prince Yorihito, who was received with great enthusiasm, said:—Allow me to express to you, my Lord Mayor, my hearty thanks for your kind words, and also my high appreciation of the great hospitality you have extended to me in welcoming me here in this historic building. I am deeply touched with the courteous reception accorded to me ever since my arrival, not only by your gracious Sovereign, but also by the whole British nation, especially by the citizens of London. I regard this as a manifestation of the public sentiment, showing clearly on what firm and solid ground our alliance stands to-day, I need hardly assure you that the same sentiment prevails throughout Japan. I am glad my present mission is affording me the opportunity of obtaining personal testimony from you to the unflinching tenacity and unswerving patriotism you have shown in defending your King and country and in upholding the cause of justice and humanity, but also to the inspiring courage and unselfishness with which you have withstood the privations of war. It gives me pleasure, further, to know that my mission provides a fresh proof of the solidarity of the ties of a common cause which unite our two respective nations, and animate them in their determination to bring the great war to a successful end, which end, I am glad to note, does not seem to be far distant. I beg you all now to join with me in drinking to the health of the Lord Mayor and to the continued prosperity of the City of London. (Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor acknowledged the toast, and the company afterwards separated.

THE PRINCE INSPECTS THE GRAND FLEET.
Prince Yorihito of Higashi-Fushimi was given a great welcome on his official visit to the Grand Fleet on November 3rd. It was a welcome in which the American squadron in British waters cordially participated. The Prince was received on board the flagship *Queen Elizabeth* by Admiral Sir David Beatty and the flag officers and Commanders, and also Admiral Rodman (Commanding the United States Squadron). Royal Marines mounted guard, and as the Prince stepped on deck the ship's band played the Japanese National Anthem. The Prince spent a busy day, and displayed the greatest interest and enthusiasm, expressing frequently his appreciation of the preparedness of the Fleet for all eventualities. He paid a visit to one of the latest types of submarines, into which he descended, making a thorough inspection of the interior. Prince Yorihito of Japan left the Grand Fleet and returned early on November 5th to London, and later in the day took his departure on the conclusion of his visit to the King. Imperial Highness said farewell to the Queen and Princess Mary at Buckingham Palace, while the King, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Arthur of Connaught, were at the railway station to see him off.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

MR. ASQUITH'S VIEWS

Mr. Asquith, presiding recently at a lecture given at King's College by Mr. A. E. Zimmermann on "Political Philosophy and the Idea of a League," said: "The League of Nations is a conception which has passed with extraordinary rapidity from the domain of the idealists to that of the politicians. (Hear, hear.) And it is perhaps in some danger, partly in consequence of the rapidity with which it has made that journey, of passing into a catch-word and becoming one of what Bacon called 'the idols of the market-place.' Speaking for myself as I do as a convinced and ardent advocate of the League of Nations—cheers! I am strongly of opinion that no greater service can be rendered either to our own public life or to the cause of international unity and progress than a thorough exploration of it both upon its speculative and its practical sides."

Mr. Zimmermann observed that there was a prevalent idea that the primary object of the League of Nations was to devise peaceful machinery for the settlement of inter-State disputes by avoiding the use of force. That was an entirely mistaken view. A League of Nations no more set out that primary purpose than the medical profession set out that it existed for the purpose of avoiding the infliction of pain. Our object in the task of reconstruction ought to be, as President Wilson said, "to make the world a safe and fit place to live in." A League of Nations could never be an effective servant of humanity till the State of which it was composed were themselves doing their duty to the best of their power, and States could only do their duty when the individual citizens did theirs. One of the chief effects of the war would be, he hoped, to make possible the development of the art of politics on an accepted basis. Only when we had that could we have what President Wilson called "the organised opinion of mankind." How backward were the States of the world, and how unworthy to enter into a true League of Nations. A long period of educational and social change must elapse before the League of Nations could develop into a real federation claiming the allegiance, devotion, and dedication of the individual citizen.

TENTATIVE STAGES.
Mr. Asquith, moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said: The lecturer has covered a great deal of ground, and made a number, if I may venture to say so, of very valuable and constructive suggestions, and now and again, as was inevitable from the nature of the subject, he has trodden on controversial territory. It is clear to all of us who have listened to Mr. Zimmermann, and it must have been clear to all who reflected upon the subject before, that the real difficulties, and they are many and grave, in the way of the creation of a League of Nations arise from the indispensable fact that this is a very imperfect world, and that the nations of the world, who are immediately concerned, are in very different stages of moral, intellectual, and social development. A League of Nations will not spring into being as the ancient goddess is supposed to have done, fully equipped with the effective panoply before which the forces of darkness and enmity will be obliged at once to retreat. It will be a slow process. It will have to pass through many tentative stages. But the important thing is that the communities of the world, taught by this war the danger of our existing international system, will, we may hope, surmount difficulties as they present themselves, and steadily pursue with a united purpose the attainment of the common ideal upon which the whole future of civilisation and humanity depends. (Cheers.)

MR. H. G. WELLS'S THEORY.

Addressing an audience of American officers at the Washington Inn yesterday upon a League of Nations, Mr. H. G. Wells said it was of vital importance to the League of Nations idea that we should know each other's minds, and it was of the more importance that we should all have the same minds. It was upon us English-speaking and English-thinking people far more than upon any other people that the task of organising a League of Nations rested. He supposed a lot of people would think that a League of Nations was up against human nature, and it was so. But so was the policeman, the schoolmaster, and the doctor, so was all discipline. It was said that it was up against "this king business." Well, there was something in that. But in view of the experience of certain republics the mere presence or absence of a king must be ruled out of account. Another answer was that a League of Nations was up against national feeling and national pride.

In the League of Nations we were up against an idea which saturates our history and the minds of our statesmen, saturates European thought and the thought of many States outside Europe, and that was the Great Power idea in human affairs. This Great Power idea and the conditions and the methods it embodied were the real enemy of the League of Nations. It was working enormous evil, and must be exercised from the world if mankind was not to go down in blood and disorder. The idea essentially was that one's own State was in constant conflict with other States. The Great Power theory absolutely neglected the mere idea of the common welfare of mankind.

marines, into which he descended, making a thorough inspection of the interior. Prince Yorihito of Japan left the Grand Fleet and returned early on November 5th to London, and later in the day took his departure on the conclusion of his visit to the King. Imperial Highness said farewell to the Queen and Princess Mary at Buckingham Palace, while the King, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Arthur of Connaught, were at the railway station to see him off.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

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Nothing alive in Nature stands still. You go forward or backward. Thus "hair" is either healthy or unhealthy—an million-to-day recognises that "unhealthy" is the word to apply to their own hair. The health of the hair perhaps even more than the health of the body needs close attention, and the wise man and woman are those who every day take stock of their hair and watch its every variation. The question is how to restore hair health to that most glorious of Nature's gifts, hair, and to the relief of the hair, hair grows with new vigour and beauty. Permanent arrangements have been made to absolutely free of charge to every man or woman who is troubled with falling, thinning, or lifeless hair. Write to Harrison Hair-Drill, 10, New Bond Street, London, W.1. There is a small charge for the "Harrison Hair-Drill" Home Outfit.

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Every reader who desires beautiful and healthy growing hair should send the coupon below for the Splendid Four-Fold Hair-Growing Outfit.

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1. A bottle of "Harrison's" true liquid food and tonic for the hair, which stimulates it to new growth. Outfits to be sent free.

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The value of this great gift has been amply testified to by those most famous for their hair beauty. Beautiful, wavy hair and the Crown of the Glorious are the result of the fact that the "Harrison Hair-Drill" way is the safest, surest way to hair health, abundance and beauty.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

January 10th.

Asama Maru, Japanese str., 681 tons, Capt. Kato, from Keelung, whence she left on January 7th, with a general cargo.

Palmer, British str., 1,227 tons, Capt. Cowan, from Swatow, whence she left the previous day, no cargo.

January 10th.

Agamatsu, British str., 4,461 tons, Capt. Hannay, from Singapore, with a general cargo.

Albatross, Chinese str., 308 tons, Capt. Leung, from Pakhoi, with a general cargo.

Asia, Chinese str., 663 tons, Capt. Van denberg, from Haiphong, whence she left on January 7th, with a general cargo.

Diamond, British str., 3,490 tons, Capt. Walker, from Shanghai, whence she left on January 7th, with a general cargo.

Dora, Norwegian str., 833 tons, Capt. Jorgensen, from Hothow, with a general cargo.

Hawale, Chinese str., 602 tons, Capt. Sakurada, from Haiphong, whence she left on January 6th, with a cargo of rice.

Hsien, Chinese str., 1,340 tons, Capt. Chen, from Hongkong, Singapore and Bangkok, with a cargo of rice.

Autan, Japanese str., 6,145 tons, Capt. Noma, from Seattle, whence she left on December 8th, and Shanghai, whence she left on January 6th, with a general cargo.

Lanthe, British str., 1,212 tons, Capt. Morse, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.

Mishima Maru, Japanese str., 4,900 tons, Capt. Murakami, from Singapore, with a general cargo.

Nanami, Portuguese str., 253 tons, Capt. Costa, from Quinhom, with a general cargo.

Nanking, American str., 5,262 tons, Capt. Dobson, from San Francisco, whence she left on December 5th, with a general cargo.

Patrol, British str., 1,004 tons, Capt. Le Brun, from Chung Wan Tao, with a cargo of coal.

Rey Maru No. 1, Japanese str., 789 tons, Capt. Yokosaka, from Keelung, whence she left on January 9th, with a cargo of coal.

Sinkang, British str., 1,616 tons, Capt. Eddy, from Shanghai, whence she left on January 7th, with a general cargo.

Takano Maru, Japanese str., 658 tons, Capt. Ogawa, from Bangkok and Kohsiang, with general cargo and rice.

Tak Sang, British str., 977 tons, Capt. Ritchie, from Haiphong and Hothow, with a general cargo.

Yachun, Chinese str., 1,079 tons, Capt. Legge, from Bangkok, with a cargo of rice.

CLEARANCES

January 10th.

Haimon, for Singapore and Amoy.

Hung Lee, for Haiphong.

Kwang Tai, for Shanghai.

Nanami Maru, for Keelung.

Long Sang, for Manila.

Patrol, for Manila.

Rey Maru, for Keelung.

Tai Sang, for Shanghai.

Tai Shing, for Bangkok.

Van Chuan, for Beluan.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS

Per s.s. *Katori Maru*, from Shanghai, January 9th: Mr. P. B. Lawder, Mr. H. G. Stanton, Mr. H. E. Steele, Mrs. E. L. Steele, Miss E. G. Ward, Miss J. P. Simpson, Miss White, Miss M. James, Miss E. A. Girling, Mr. C. W. Souter, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sutherland, Mr. R. S. Nelson, Miss A. M. Dobson, Mr. H. E. Freeman, Mr. A. B. K. Cobb, Mr. Wm. H. Ross, Mr. W. Ross, Mr. E. L. Porter, Miss K. E. Spencer, Miss E. K. Caldwell, Miss R. B. Beatty, Miss E. K. Holliday, Miss M. Campbell, Mrs. E. S. Ward, Miss B. Ward, Mr. M. L. Boyd, Mrs. N. A. Dingman, Mr. E. C. Dingman, Miss D. C. Allen, Mr. H. Skelton, Mr. L. B. Buchanan, Mr. F. Newkirk, Mr. K. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. I. Y. Stanifer, Mr. M. N. Zier, Mr. A. T. Stubbs, Miss M. N. Lyne, Mr. H. H. Girardet, Mr. C. E. Watkins, Mr. A. E. Feenly, Mr. S. Mason, Mr. R. Robertson, Mrs. E. D. Voix, Mr. Wm. D. Wheelwright, Mrs. M. Wheelwright, Mr. A. J. Hagim, Mr. and Mrs. A. Anderson, Mrs. H. W. Keigwin, Miss M. Marsh, Miss S. E. Randall, Mrs. C. A. Hayes, Mr. J. D. Webster, Mrs. M. S. R. Lettas, Mrs. L. M. Johnson, Miss F. Kunkel, Mr. F. J. Casley, Mr. J. L. Edwards, Mr. J. Tyndall, Mrs. E. Tyndall, Mr. W. F. Woodruff, Mr. B. M. Hernos, Mr. Rosius, Mrs. E. M. Byron, Mrs. E. M. Moore, Mr. N. M. Mahtani and Miss M. Tyndall.

Per s.s. *Mishima Maru*, from London via Negapatnam and Singapore: Sir A. Montague Bradley, Mr. G. Barlow, Mr. V. Curran, Mr. H. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Goldsmith, Mr. D. McLennan, Mr. W. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Mack, Mr. P. H. Peerman, Mr. Chas. G. Partes, Mr. T. S. Criggs, Mr. A. W. Holway, Mr. A. L. Jones, Mr. J. T. Lily, Mr. S. Lucas, Mr. W. Pearson, Mr. J. Weir and Mr. D. O. Wadding.

Per s.s. *Yachun*, from Vancouver via Shanghai, January 10th: Miss Janet M. Anthony, Mrs. Signe Berger, Miss Margaretta Berger, Mr. Wm. A. Crowle, Miss Anna Carson, Mr. Wm. A. M. Dundas, Miss Mary A. Evans, Mr. Emile Emond, Mr. H. J. Figueroa, Mr. Carl W. Gimbel, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. L. Gerard, Mrs. Mary Herting, Mr. G. Hoerler, Mr. W. B. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Jones, Mr. Leonard B. Jarvis, Mr. Arne Knapp, Mr. Frank W. Knapp, Mr. Frank V. Knapp, Mr. Chas. J. Matthews, Rev. and Mrs. Wm. G. McClure, Dr. and Mrs. P. C. McDowell, Mrs. L. de la Motte, Miss J. de la Motte, Mr. H. C. McNaught, Mr. James Morton, Mr. J. F. Newson, Mr. Joseph Nader, Mr. Irving Pöcher, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ribet, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Ryan, Mr. George Stoll, Mr.

Philip H. Thurber, Mr. Philip M. Thurber, Mr. W. J. Orquhart, Mr. W. A. M. Vaughan, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. West, Mr. and Mrs. Howard V. Andrews, Miss Gladys Andrews, Miss Helen Andrews, Miss Ruth D. Blauvelt, Miss Bonnie E. Brown, Miss Mary E. Clarke, Miss Mabel E. Daniels, Rev. and Mrs. Amos D. M. Dick, Rev. F. J. Dymond, Miss Mary G. Frisk, Mrs. F. C. Grubb, Mrs. Alice Galloway, Mr. Clyde Foster, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Munroe, Miss Margaret Oppelt, Miss E. Lucille Pratt, Miss J. E. Peauw, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Robbins.

DEPARTURES

Per s.s. *Mishima Maru*: Mr. A. B. Sanders, Mr. F. C. Millington, Mr. P. Markham, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Jones, Miss R. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. H. Vander Wagon, Dr. and Mrs. K. C. Wong, Mr. W. C. Howe, Mr. C. H. W. Mr. J. E. Jeck, Mr. C. K. How, Mr. B. Powell, Miss Ginchand, Miss M. B. Austen, Mrs. V. E. Humet, Mr. T. Tarachand, Mr. J. Gundamal, Mrs. J. S. Cartwright, Miss de Fallot, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cardozo de Mattos, Mrs. N. Markford, Mrs. I. Anderson, Miss D. Anderson, Miss C. Anderson, Mr. C. G. Porter, Mr. D. McLennan and Mr. Peerman.

SHIPPING ITEMS

The *Asama Maru*, which arrived in the Colony on Thursday, reported that she had to stop by the north side of Waglan for some time owing to fog.

The s.s. *Asia* which arrived in port yesterday, reported a thick fog all the way up from Hainan Head. The *Asia* passed the *Tai Sze Ma* in the Gulf of Tonkin, where she had anchored owing to a broken crankshaft. The help proffered by the *Asia* was refused.

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VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NORE"	22nd February	30th March	8th April
"NOVARA"	9th March	15th April	22nd April
"NELORE"	26th March	30th April	10th May

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

"DILWARA"	12th Jan. Noon.	Due Bombay about 29th January
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FOR
SHANGHAI MOJI KOBE, etc.
"NORE" 20th January, FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
"DILWARA" 28th January, SHANGHAI Only.

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HEAD OFFICE—KOBE
BRANCH OFFICES—TOKIO, SINGAPORE, AND TAIHOKU.
AGENTS—LONDON, NEW YORK, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO, SYDNEY, SHANGHAI, TAKAO, KEELUNG AND MOJI.
FOR PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO—
M. KOBAYASHI, AGENT, TOP FLOOR, KING'S BUILDING.
Tel. 2844.



KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.
KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.
(Shipping Department).
HEAD OFFICE (KOBE).
Branches and Representatives:—
TOKIO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAIHOKU, BANGKOK, RAJAH, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI AND TAIPEI.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.
For further particulars apply to—
CHU KYOKU TRADING CO., M. HASHIMOTO, General Agents.
Telephone No. 2800.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

Address	From
Zengcheng	Kobe
Layneing	Shanghai
Leocheng, China Mail	Shanghai
Layneing, South Bank Hong	Shanghai
Street	Shanghai
Kwongyuen, Kwongyuen	Kobe
Sulehong	Shanghai
Obongjoo, Queens Rd., Central K'le	Shanghai
Sankai	Amoy
Sankai	San Francisco
Ujiamar	Oake
Miss I. S. Sykora, Hongkong	Tokio
Mr. Liugates, No. 143, East	Anking
Hanlan Road	Oroville
Hand	New York
Clarke, American Consul	San Francisco
John Newson, care Solano	San Francisco
Vayton, England Market	Shanghai
Middle	Shanghai
Mr. Wei pingway, Campa-	Shanghai
dore, Tungchow	Shanghai

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

Address	From
Harmer, Jardine Matheson	Manila
Jay Zames, c/o American	New York
Katohkaya, c/o Tokyo Hotel	Yokohama
Naharharfara, Daichiryo	Keelung
Mora	London, P.O.
Rawlingson, c/o China Mer-	London
chant s.s. Co.	London
Spiers	London

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE.
The following fixtures have been made for the Company steamers.

FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER

VIA		
USUAL PORTS OF CALL		
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	...	15th January.
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	...	20th February.
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	...	20th March.
"MONTEAGLE"	...	5th April.
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	...	17th April.
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	...	16th May.
"MONTEAGLE"	...	10th June.
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	...	12th June.
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	...	10th July.

For particulars regarding passage fares, callings and duration of sea-journeys, also information as to rates and conditions of service, apply to the General Agent, Passenger Dept., P. & O. S. N. CO., HONGKONG.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

HAIPHONG — "LOKSANG" — Tues, 14th Jan. 3 a.m.
SHANGHAI — "ESANG" — Wed, 15th Jan. 11 a.m.
Kobe — "FAUSANG" — Thurs, 16th Jan. Noon.
CHIEF — "CHIEF" — Fri, 17th Jan. 11 a.m.
YUENSHANG — "YUENSHANG" — Fri, 17th Jan. 3 p.m.
YUENSHANG — "YUENSHANG" — Sat, 18th Jan. 3 p.m.
YUENSHANG — "YUENSHANG" — Sun, 19th Jan. 3 p.m.
YUENSHANG — "YUENSHANG" — Mon, 20th Jan. 3 p.m.
YUENSHANG — "YUENSHANG" — Tues, 21st Jan. 3 p.m.
YUENSHANG — "YUENSHANG" — Wed, 22nd Jan. 3 p.m.
YUENSHANG — "YUENSHANG" — Thurs, 23rd Jan. 3 p.m.
YUENSHANG — "YUENSHANG" — Fri, 24th Jan. 3 p.m.
YUENSHANG — "YUENSHANG" — Sat, 25th Jan. 3 p.m.
YUENSHANG — "YUENSHANG" — Sun, 26th Jan. 3 p.m.
YUENSHANG — "YUENSHANG" — Mon, 27th Jan. 3 p.m.
YUENSHANG — "YUENSHANG" — Tues, 28th Jan. 3 p.m.
YUENSHANG — "YUENSHANG" — Wed, 29th Jan. 3 p.m.
YUENSHANG — "YUENSHANG" — Thurs, 30th Jan. 3 p.m.
YUENSHANG — "YUENSHANG" — Fri, 31st Jan. 3 p.m.
YUENSHANG — "YUENSHANG" — Sat, 1st Feb. 3 p.m.
YUENSHANG — "YUENSHANG" — Sun, 2nd Feb. 3 p.m.
YUENSHANG — "YUENSHANG" — Mon, 3rd Feb. 3 p.m.
YUENSHANG — "YUENSHANG" — Tues, 4th Feb. 3 p.m.
YUENSHANG — "YUENSHANG" — Wed, 5th Feb. 3 p.m.
YUENSHANG — "YUENSHANG" — Thurs, 6th Feb. 3 p.m.
YUENSHANG — "YUENSHANG" — Fri, 7th Feb. 3 p.m.
YUENSHANG — "YUENSHANG" — Sat, 8th Feb. 3 p.m.
YUENSHANG — "YUENSHANG" — Sun, 9th Feb. 3 p.m.
YUENSHANG — "YUENSHANG" — Mon, 10th Feb. 3 p.m.
YUENSHANG — "YUENSHANG" — Tues, 11th Feb. 3 p.m.
YUENSHANG — "YUENSHANG" — Wed, 12th Feb. 3 p.m.
YUENSHANG — "YUENSHANG" — Thurs, 13th Feb. 3 p.m.
YUENSHANG — "YUENSHANG" — Fri, 14th Feb. 3 p.m.
YUENSHANG — "YUENSHANG" — Sat, 15th Feb. 3 p.m.
YUENSHANG — "YUENSHANG" — Sun, 16th Feb. 3 p.m.
YUENSHANG — "YUENSHANG" — Mon, 17th Feb. 3 p.m.
YUENSHANG — "YUENSHANG" — Tues, 18th Feb. 3 p.m.
YUENSHANG — "YUENSHANG" — Wed, 19th Feb. 3 p.m.
YUENSHANG — "YUENSHANG" — Thurs, 20th Feb. 3 p.m.
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YUENSHANG — "YUENSHANG" — Thurs, 27th Feb. 3 p.m.
YUENSHANG — "YUENSHANG" — Fri, 28th Feb. 3 p.m.
YUENSHANG — "YUENSHANG" — Sat, 29th Feb. 3 p.m.
YUENSHANG — "YUENSHANG" — Sun, 30th Feb. 3 p.m.
YUENSHANG — "YUENSHANG" — Mon, 31st Feb. 3 p.m.

For Freight or passage, apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Telephone No. 215.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.
OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"EQUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE BELT.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" — Jan. 13th, 1919.
S.S. "EQUADOR" — Jan. 20th, 1919.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" — Jan. 27th, 1919.
These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER DECKS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berth only).
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.
Special care is given to the Cabin, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.
Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.
For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to
Telephone 141 COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Chater Road, 46.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.
THE Hongkong Mail Steamer, carrying
His Majesty's Mail, will be dispatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers accommodation in the connecting vessel, secured before departure from Hongkong.
Suez and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the connecting Steamer for Marseilles and London.
Parcels will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to
E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

LONDON BUYING AGENTS
We offer you our services as buying agents for British or Continental goods. Established in 1844, but thoroughly up-to-date, our success is attained by making our customers' interests our first aim. We are expert buyers, with capable staff, manage different departments, buying with greatest care every class of goods giving our customers all the advantages of wide experience, and ensuring their requirements being rightly supplied at lowest prices and best discounts.
KEYMER, SON & CO.,
Wharf, London.
Telegrams, Keymer, London. Est. 1844.

CHURCH SERVICES

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.
1st Sunday after Epiphany, 12th January, 1919.
10.15. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.). Introit, Psalm 132. Service, Mark 16: 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 79

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(REDFERN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAID
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"CHINHUA"	On 11th Jan. 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"LUCHOW"	On 13th Jan. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 14th Jan. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 16th Jan. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"KAIFONG"	On 19th Jan. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINGAN"	On 21st Jan. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL, and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and Staterooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"RAIHONG"	... Capt. J. W. Evans	[SUNDAY, 12th Jan. at 10 A.M.]
"HAITAN"	... Capt. A. H. Rodgers	[FRIDAY, 17th Jan. at 1 P.M.]

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blakes) Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

Freight or Passage apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO
STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT.
MAURITIUS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NORE	23rd February.	30th March.	8th April.
NOVARA	9th March	13th April.	22nd April.
NELLORE	28th March.	30th April.	10th May.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DILWARA	12th Jan. Noon.	20th January.

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about
NORE	20th January.
DUNERA	28th January.

Tickets Interchangeable with B. I. S. N. Co., between ports common to both Companies.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

Passengers may travel by B. I. S. N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

* For Shanghai only.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DRYDEN, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, etc., apply to
E. V. D. FARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MISHIMA MARU ... 16,950 tons	SAT. 11th Jan. at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	SADO MARU ... 12,660 tons	SAT. 18th Jan. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU ... 16,980 tons	SAT. 18th Jan. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TENSHO MARU ... 7,000 tons	TUES. 14th Jan.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL	TAMBA MARU ... 12,510 tons	FRI. 24th Jan. at 11 A.M.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	MISHIMA MARU ... 16,950 tons	FRI. 7th Feb. at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURVILL, TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	NIKKO MARU ... 9,800 tons	WED. 22nd Jan. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	KAMAKURA MARU ... 12,410 tons	WED. 19th Feb. at 11 A.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	TENSHIN MARU ... 8,470 tons	SUN. 12th Jan.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	TAIAN MARU ... 7,000 tons	FRI. 21st Jan.
	SHINCHIKU MARU ... 7,000 tons	THURS. 23rd Jan.

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. + Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 30,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

KATORI MARU	... TUES. 31st Jan., at 11 A.M.
FUSHIMI MARU	... THURS. 27th Mar., at 11 A.M.

§ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone 742 and 743

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change With Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	27th Jan. 1919.
TENYO MARU	22,000	8th Feb. "
KOREA MARU	20,000	10th Feb. From Kobe.
SHINTO MARU	22,000	5th Mar. 1919.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIQUA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIVO MARU	17,500	Jan. 13th, 1919.
ANYO MARU	17,500	Mar. 18th, "
NIPPON MARU	17,500	May 7th, "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN STEAMERS, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—
T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

Telephone 2274 and 2275.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

FROM MARSEILLES FOR SHANGHAI.
"PORTHOS" ... on or about Jan. 13th.

FOR MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, SAIGON, Etc.
"SPHINX" ... on or about Jan. 27th.

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore,

Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

J. TOURTET.
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"LUZON MARU" Wednesday, 12th February, at Noon.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"KENKON MARU" Monday, 13th January, Noon.

BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.

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"ARABIA MARU" Saturday, 11th January, 3 P.M.

"CHICAGO MARU" Sunday, 19th January, at 3 P.M.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 16th January, 8 A.M.

For KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"KAJO MARU" Sunday, 12th January, at 10 A.M.

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